

Masami MIZUSHIMA*: **Novelties in the Himalayan
Cucurbitaceae and Caryophyllaceae****

(Critical studies on Japanese plants 14)

水島正美*: ヒマラヤ産ウリ科及びナデシコ科植物の新名**
(日本植物寸評 14)

In the course of identification of the specimens of the members belonging to the families Cucurbitaceae and Caryophyllaceae, brought back by the Indo-Japanese Botanical Expedition to eastern India in spring of 1960 and in autumn of 1963, the following transfer of names became necessary.

1) **Bryonopsis laciniosa** (L.) Naudin in Ann. Sci. Nat. 4 sér. **12**: 141 (1859)
—Chakravarty in Rec. Bot. Surv. Ind. **17**: 135 (1959).

Bryonia laciniosa L.: C. B. Clarke in Hook. f., Fl. Brit. Ind. **2**: 622 (1879).
forma **erythrocarpa** (F. Muell.) Mizushima, stat. nov.

Zehneria erythrocarpa F. Mueller in Hook., Kew Journ. Bot. **8**: 51 (1856).

The globose berries are vertically white-streaked and alternately yellowish green, bluish green, orange-red or brick-red. The colouring at maturity appears to be either greenish or reddish, but this character does not seem to correlate with a geographical separation. Therefore the red-fruited form should be recognized at the *forma* rank.

2) **Gomphogyne cissiformis** Griffith, Pl. Cantor. 26, t. 4 (1837) in adnot.
—C. B. Clarke, ibid. 632 (1879)—Chakravarty, ibid. 184 (1959).

forma **villosa** (Cogn.) Mizushima, stat. nov.

G. cissiformis var. *villosa* Cogniaux in DC., Mon. Phan. **3**: 925 (1881).

In our specimens the capsules are entirely glabrous to villose with long curly hairs, and both the forms appear to grow side by side. Therefore the villose form does not merit a varietal recognition but is better placed at the *forma* rank.

3) **Stellaria ovatifolia** (Mizush.) Mizushima, comb. nov.

Brachystemma ovatifolium Mizush. in Act. Phytotax. Geobot. **16**: 42 (1955).

Add. descr. Leaves lanceolate 50–68 mm long 11–15 mm wide and more or less 4:1, pubescent on the upper surface, margins, and on the midrib beneath

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with multicellular, uniseriate or dendroid, rather stiff hairs especially when young. Capsules globular, shorter than sepals and 2.5 mm in diameter, 4- or 6-valved when pressed, 1-seeded; seeds reniform-globular, densely papillose.—The papillose cells of the seed-coat are multi-radiate characterizing the genus *Stellaria* and allies.

Add. specim. exam. in TI. E. Nepal: Iladanda—Selap (Nov. 9, 1963, fr. & fl.), Selap—Zongri—Walunchung Gola (Nov. 10, 1963, fl.), Batasay (Nov. 10, 1963).

Distr. Nepal.

This plant is mistakably alike to *Brachystemma calycinum* D. Don in general appearance, therefore I ascribed it to the genus at the time of publication in 1955. A question was left opened to later confirmation, since the petals were, though minute, 2-parted (of *Stellaria* spp.) and there were no seeds. As described above, the cells of seed-coat clearly belong in shape to those of the species of *Stellaria*, while those in the species of *Arenaria* and allied genera are oblong or if any slightly waved in outline. *Brachystemma* is in the latter group. Based on these characters, a new combination of name becomes necessary as above. The resultant new name *Stellaria ovatifolia* is not the same as *S. ovalifolia* Hook., Fl. Bor. Amer. 1: 97 (1833), nor the specific epithets of both the entities are orthographic variants. Therefore the new name can not be considered as a later homonym of Hooker's.

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東京大学インド植物調査隊が持ち帰った植物標本の中、ウリ科に 2 種、ナデシコ科に 1 種、学名の変更を要するものが出て来た。

1) オキナワスズメウリ *Bryonopsis laciniosa* (L.) Naudin には緑実形と紅実形とがあるが、両形は別段分布域の差もないようであるし、紅色の付き方にも色々な段階があるらしい。したがって紅味の強い形を極端形と認め、Naudin の変種説、F. Mueller の種説から品種の級位に下すことにした。

2) *Gomphogyne cissiformis* Griffith のさく果は株によって無毛のものから長縮毛におおわれるものまでの変異がある。同一地点に両形が混生するらしいので、これも Cogniaux の有毛形に対する変種名を品種に下げるのを至当とする。

3) ネパール特産の *Stellaria ovatifolia* Mizushima は初めノミノツヅリ属群の *Brachystemma* の第 2 番目の種として発表された。1963 年秋の採集品中に熟した果実を着けた標本があり、種子の表皮細胞の形を見るに及んで、其のハコベ属の一種なのを確認した。即ち星形の種皮細胞はハコベ属やミミナグサ属を特徴づけるものである。